

The *Federal Magistrates Act of 1979*, as amended, provides that “a district court shall make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the report or specific proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Camby v. Davis, 718 F.2d 198, 200 (4th Cir.1983). However, “when objections to strictly legal issues are raised and no factual issues are challenged, *de novo* review of the record may be dispensed with.” Orpiano v. Johnson, 687 F.2d 44, 47 (4th Cir. 1982). Similarly, *de novo* review is not required by the statute “when a party makes general or conclusory objections that do not direct the court to a specific error in the magistrate judge’s proposed findings and recommendations.” *Id.* Moreover, the statute does not on its face

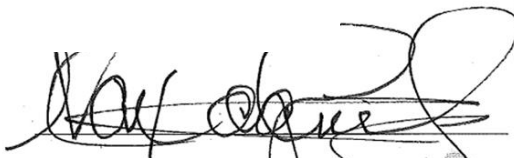
require any review at all of issues that are not the subject of an objection. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985); Camby v. Davis, 718 F.2d at 200. Nonetheless, a district judge is responsible for the final determination and outcome of the case, and accordingly the court has conducted a careful review of the magistrate judge's recommendation.

After such careful review, the court determines that the recommendation of the magistrate judge is fully consistent with and supported by current law. Further, the brief factual background and recitation of issues is supported by the applicable pleadings. Based on such determinations, the court will fully affirm the Memorandum and Recommendation and grant relief in accordance therewith.

### **ORDER**

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the Memorandum and Recommendation (#18) is **AFFIRMED**, the Motion to Remand (#17) is **GRANTED**, the final decision of the Commissioner is **REVERSED**, and this matter is **REMANDED** consistent with Sentence Four of §405(g) for further administrative proceedings consistent with this Order and the underlying Motion to Remand. Specifically, the Appeals Council shall instruct the ALJ to: (1) reevaluate plaintiff's bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome and whether this condition causes any functional limitations; (2) give further consideration to the plaintiff's residual functional capacity, considering all the opinions and evidence in the record; (3) reevaluate whether the plaintiff can return to his past work as a lumberyard helper; and (4) obtain the testimony of a vocational expert, if warranted.

Signed: November 25, 2014



Max O. Cogburn Jr.  
United States District Judge